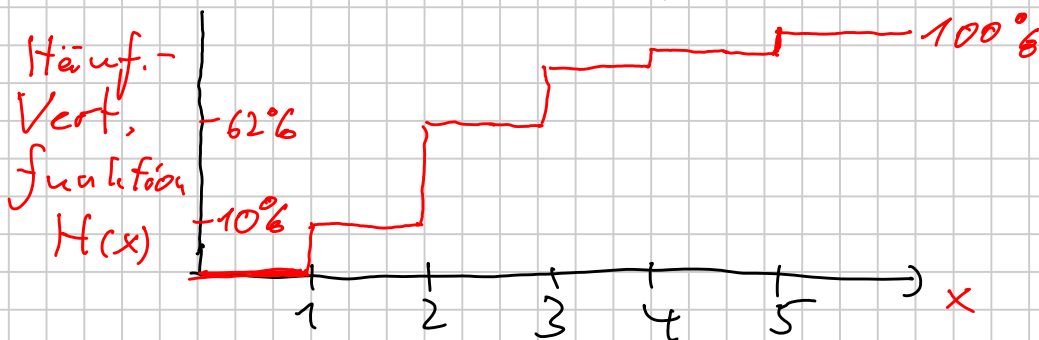
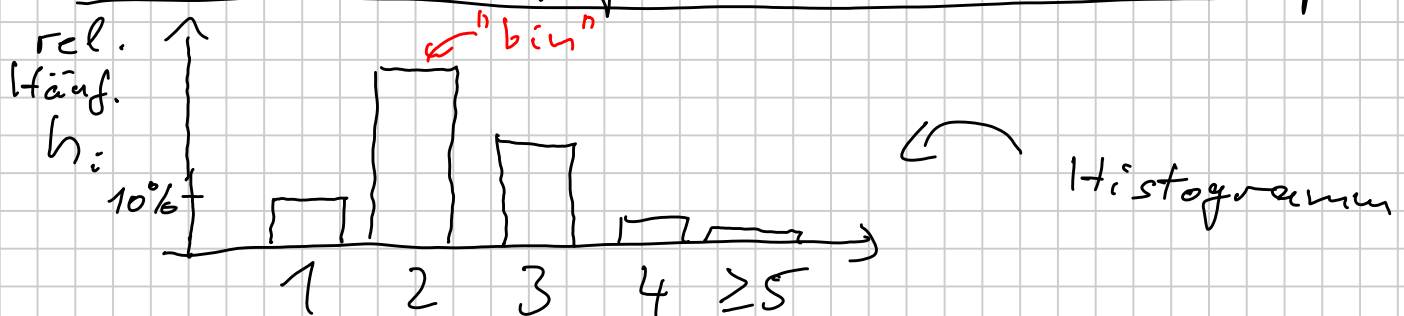


V MA 2 - 24.08.2017

Bild zu Häufigkeit Touristik bsp



$$h_i = \frac{n_i}{N}$$

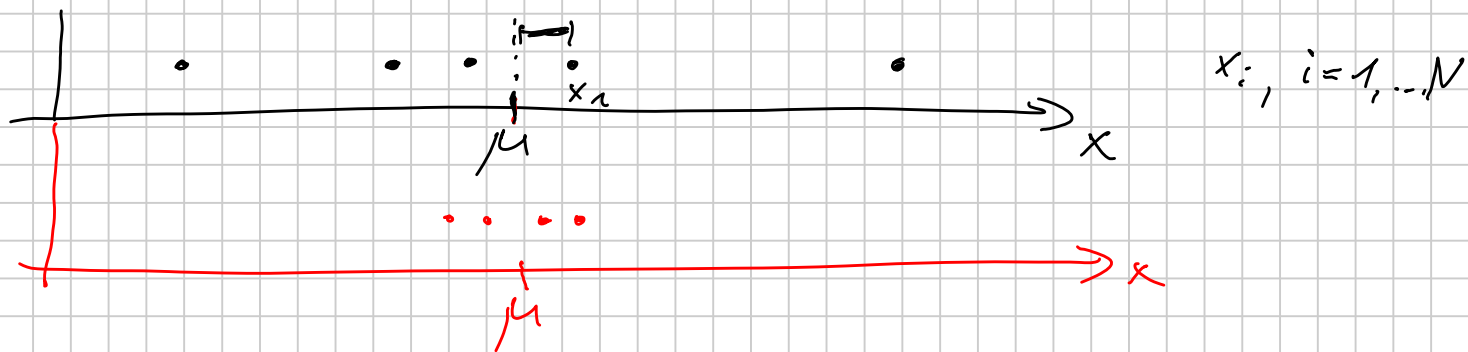
x_i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Summe
n_i	20	25	10	2	8	5	0	30	100 = N
h_i	0.2	0.25	0.1	0.02	0.08	0.05	0	0.3	1
H_i	0.2	0.45	0.55	0.57	0.65	0.7	0.7	1.0	

$$H_i = \sum_{j=1}^i h_j$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(4 \leq x_i < 7) &= h_4 + h_5 + h_6 = 0.15 \\ &= H_6 - H_3 = 0.7 - 0.55 = \underline{\underline{0.15}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} h(2 < x_i \leq 6) &= h_3 + h_4 + h_5 + h_6 = 0.25 \\ &= H_6 - H_2 = 0.7 - 0.45 = \underline{\underline{0.25}} \end{aligned}$$

Parameter einer Stichprobe



Mittelwert $\mu = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N x_i$

Varianz
(Streuung) $s^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \mu)^2$

Standardabweichung $s = \sqrt{s^2}$

— groß für . .
— klein für . . .